

along their length of their body. They are grayish with five pairs of blue spots and six pairs of red spots along their backs. They also have yellow markings on their heads.

Oak trees are the favorite food of the gypsy moths, but they also feed on 500 different species of trees and shrubs. And because northwest Ohio is known for its hardwood forests, we are the targets of hungry gypsy moth larvae.

The answer is not for individuals to spray their own trees and yards with harmful toxic pesticides. In fact, toxics could do more harm than good when thousands of citizens act independently.

Call the Lucas County Agricultural Extension Office at 245-4254 or the Agriculture Business Enhancement Center at 1-800-358-4678 to learn what you can do to control these destructive insects.

You can help by getting your local Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops or other community groups to collect signatures to give the State of Ohio permission to spray affected areas with safe biological control agents. This approach can save you money. If you decide to spray your property on your own—which can be expensive—then use only licensed, certified professional firms that have been trained to handle the proper control agents safely and responsibly.

TRIBUTE TO COMDR. HENRY J.
BRANTINGHAM

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the outstanding service and dedication of Comdr. Henry J. Brantingham, whose career in the U.S. Navy spanned three decades and which included over eight awards and recognitions. Commander Brantingham recently passed away and I would like to take a moment to commend this individual's exceptional service to our country.

Henry began his career with the U.S. Navy 58 years ago with his graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy with the class of 1939. Following graduation, he served on the cruiser *Minneapolis* and several destroyers, later volunteering for motor torpedo boat training. He was subsequently ordered to duty in the Philippines at the outbreak of World War II. It was here that Henry accompanied Gen. Douglas MacArthur in his historical trip from Manila to the island of Cebu and onto the United States.

After returning to the United States, Henry was assigned to P.T. boat training duties at Newport, RI, and was subsequently sent to the South Pacific for the duration of the Solomon Islands campaign where he commanded a force of 1,100 personnel. Henry was also a member of the unit sent to rescue John F. Kennedy and his crew when their P.T. boat had been cut in two by a Japanese destroyer.

Following World War II, Henry was ordered to icebreaker duties and served on five expeditions to the Arctic aboard the *Edisto*. His final sea command was aboard the icebreaker *Burton Island*, which he took to both the Arctic

and the Antarctic. While in the Antarctic, Henry rescued a number of Japanese scientists whose icebreaker had become stranded and led them to open seas enabling their return to Japan. In 1964, Comdr. Henry Brantingham voluntarily retired from the U.S. Navy having earned several decorations that included two Silver Stars, a Legion of Merit with combat "V", a Presidential Unit Commendation, and four campaign ribbons for his actions in the Pacific.

Henry and his wife, Elaine, had two children, William and Nancy. William served honorably in the Vietnam war with the United States Army and was, unfortunately, fatally injured in an automobile accident after coming home. Nancy currently lives in the San Diego area with her husband David and their 6-year-old son Bill. Mrs. Brantingham lives in La Jolla, CA, where she remains active in community affairs, including the La Jolla Unit of Pro America, the La Jolla Republican Women Federation, and in assisting new citizens with their voter registration.

Mr. Speaker, in an era when the U.S. military is often not given sufficient recognition, outstanding leaders such as Commander Brantingham, exemplify the commitment our Armed Forces has to superior performance.

TRIBUTE TO JESSE AND LOIS
STRANAHAN

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize two very special people who have distinguished themselves since the 1930's as tireless advocates for our working Americans.

Jesse and Lois Stranahan have been called the standard setters for the labor movement and it is no wonder. Jesse, a member of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and Lois, a 30-year member of the ILWU Auxiliary, have championed the causes that affect not only the lives of longshore families, but those of all working people. They have fought for social justice, safe working conditions, fair wage compensation, and comprehensive health care.

The dedication, determination and extraordinary hard work that Jesse and Lois have selflessly given over these many decades have shown the way for countless others. They serve as testaments to the philosophy that I have always held dear: one person can make a difference. I applaud their work, and I am privileged to have this opportunity to recognize Jesse and Lois Stranahan before this body.

THE ATTUCKS THEATRE,
NORFOLK, VA

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I offer for inclusion into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this

statement expressing the historical significance of the Attucks Theatre, located in Norfolk, VA, and the potential impact of the restoration of the theatre on the local culture and economy.

In an attempt to deal with the realities of a segregated society, an enterprise of black businessmen, the Twin Cities Amusement Corp., constructed the Attucks Theatre in 1919. The businessmen represented the twin cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth in Virginia. The Attucks Theatre was constructed in Norfolk on Church Street which was the focal point of commercial and social activity in the African-American community. The oldest available map of Church Street is dated 1680. Considering that the first colony in America was established in Jamestown, VA, in 1607, Church Street may well be the Nation's oldest center of activity for African-Americans.

As the only cultural center in the African-American community, the Attucks Theatre became a mecca for enterprise, education, and entertainment. Incredible stars appeared on stage at the Attucks, including Louis Armstrong, Count Basie, Nat King Cole, Duke Ellington, and a host of other famous performers of the big band era. The theatre was instrumental in nurturing the talents of many Hampton Roads natives including Tony Award winning artist Ruth Brown.

The Attucks Theatre is a rare treasure. According to documentation provided by the National Register of Historic Places, a small number of African-American theatres remain in the country today. Of this number, some were designated as movie houses and others were designated as performing arts theatres with stage rigging and other equipment unique to playhouses. The majority of these theatres were designated and/or constructed by persons of other races for African-American audiences. The Attucks Theatre is the oldest remaining playhouse in the country which was completely financed, designed, constructed and operated by African-Americans.

The renovation of the Attucks Theatre has national, regional, and local importance. Locally, the restoration will facilitate the revitalization of the Church Street corridor in Norfolk, an area which was formerly the social and economic hub of African-Americans in Hampton Roads.

Regionally, utilization of the theatre will help to alleviate the dearth of available—and affordable—performance venues for mid-sized arts organizations. It will also significantly impact the way in which African-American history is taught in the region's school systems. Educators in the Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Virginia Beach school systems look forward to developing curriculum which will be taught in the authentic historical setting of the Attucks. The Governor's Magnet School for the Arts will also have broad use of the theatre.

Nationally, the restoration will preserve a rare playhouse named in honor of Crispus Attucks, a patriot of African-American and native-American descent who was the first person martyred in the American Revolutionary War; a playhouse which served to uplift the hearts and spirits of a depressed people during the trials of segregation. The Attucks is a beacon to the talent, creativity and economic strength of the African-American culture. It is a structure meritorious of restoration.